

Land Claims Glossary

English | Inuktitut | French

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Glossaire des revendications territoriales

Anglais | Inuktitut | Français

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Preface

This glossary is one in a series which was produced by the Interpreter/Translator Program at Arctic College, Nunatta Campus. It contains a trilingual list of technical terms with simplified English definitions which we believe will be a useful tool for I/T's working in specialty areas.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Ann Crawford for her assistance to our program, and to all the students and staff of the program who contributed to making this publication a reality. Thanks are due to Makee Kakkik, Thoretta Iyerak, Elisapee Ikkidluak, Marie Lucie Uvilluq and Leetia James who helped with the terminology development, to Daniel Cuerrier who provided the French translations, and to Dr. Susan Sammons, Linguist, who participated and provided valuable assistance during our terminology development workshops. Special thanks are also due to Marja Korhonen for editing the manuscript.

Christine Penney
Interpreter/Translator Program

Préface

Ce glossaire s'inscrit dans une série réalisée dans le cadre du programme des interprètes/traducteurs du Collège de l'Arctique, Campus Nunatta. Il contient une liste trilingue de termes techniques avec les définitions simplifiées en anglais qui, nous le pensons, seront utiles aux interprètes/traducteurs qui travaillent dans ces domaines.

Nous profitons de l'occasion pour remercier Ann Crawford pour sa collaboration ainsi que tous les étudiants et le personnel du programme qui ont contribué à la réalisation de ce travail. Nous tenons à remercier Makee Kakkik, Thoretta Iyerak, Elisapee Ikkidluak, Marie Lucie Uvilluq et Leetia Janes qui ont aidé au développement de la terminologie, Daniel Cuerrier qui a réalisé les traductions françaises et la Dr Susan Sammons, linguiste, pour sa participation et l'aide précieuse qu'elle a apportée durant les ateliers de terminologie. Enfin, nous tenons à remercier tout particulièrement Marja Korhonen pour l'édition de ce document.

Christine Penney
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Act, Canada: ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ: maligaq, kanatami: Loi sur le Canada

A series of Imperial and Federal Acts which have created the *Constitution of Canada* over the years since 1867. Originally called the *BNA (British North America) Act*, the *Statute of Westminster*, or other names. In 1982 all these Acts were re-named the *Canada Act* to show they are all part of the *Constitution*. There are still some parts of the *Constitution* which are not written down, but come from the tradition of Parliamentary democracy. The Canada Act *contains the* Charter of Rights *and many other parts of the* Canadian Constitution.

Act, Financial Administration (Canada): ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ (ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ): kiinaujalirijjutinik aulatsijiit (kanatami): Loi sur l'administration des finances du Canada

Federal law controlling how that government spends and uses money, issues cheques and documents expenses. *The forms were approved for expense accounts under the Act.*

Act, Financial Administration (NWT): ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᑭᓐᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ (ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ): maligaq, kiinaujalirijjutinik aulatsijiit (nunatsiarmi): Loi sur l'administration des finances des TNO

NWT law controlling how that government spends and uses money, issues cheques and documents expenses. *The Act allows 20 days to pay a Northern supplier.*

Act, Imperial: ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ (ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ): maligaq, inngalamik (kuin nunangannik): Loi impériale

Any law passed by the mother Parliament at Westminster in England. These acts are still in force in Canada today. *The first provinces were created by Imperial Act.*

Act, Indian: ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᓐᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ: maligaq, allanut: Loi sur les Indiens

Federal law setting out rules for status Indian peoples, especially on reserves. The Act includes rules for local government, land ownership, elections of Chiefs and band councils and who has Indian status. *The chief and band council passed a by-law based on the Indian Act.*

Act, Migratory Birds Convention: ᑭᓪᓴᑭᓂᓂ, ᑲᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᓄᓐᑭᑦᑭᑦ: maligaq, tingmiat utiqtapattut angiqatigiigutausimaninginnut: Entente sur les oiseaux migrants

Federal law controlling spring bird hunting, part of a treaty between Canada and the United States. *The Wildlife Officer will charge the American hunters under the Act.*

Average: ᑕᐃᐤᐃᐅᑲᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦ/ᐋᑦᑐᑦᑕᐅᑲᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦ: taimaikkajuktuq/atuqtaukkajuktuq:
Moyen/Moyenne

1. Normal, usual, not remarkable. *It was an average winter.*
2. A mathematical formula used to find the most common number, the usual number. To find the average:
count how many numbers you have (Temperature readings at noon for one week = 7 numbers); add all the numbers together ($4^{\circ} + 12^{\circ} + 5^{\circ} + 12^{\circ} + 6^{\circ} + 13^{\circ} + 13^{\circ} = 63^{\circ}$ total); divide the total by the number of readings ($63 \div 7 = 9$).
The average temperature at noon this week was 9° (even though the temperature was never 9° on any of the days it was recorded). On average, hunters killed 6 caribou each in 1987 and 9 each in 1990.

Average Per Capita Income: ᐆᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐋᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᑦᑕᐅᐃᐅᑕᑦᑕᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ
ᐆᑕᐅᑦᑕᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: kinaujjatsaangujanguartut atausirmut
**katitainnarilauqtugit kiinaujjatsaanguvaktut inuuqatigiinit: Revenu individuel
moyen**

The average amount of money earned by a person in a year. A measure of wealth which does not tell how evenly the money is distributed among the people. *In 1993, the average per capita income in Iqaluit was higher than in Hall Beach.*

B

Bad Faith, To Act In: ᑦᑕᐃᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: silairrijainiq: Mauvaise foi, agir de

To go through the motions without wanting to accomplish the goal or objective; to pretend to participate. *The owner was negotiating the sale in bad faith; for at the same time he was talking to us, he was preparing to close the store and move to Florida. See Good Faith.*

Baseline: ᐱᑦᑕᐃᑦᐃᑦᑐᑦ: pigiarvinga: Éléments de base

Information collected about a situation before a program or policy starts. It establishes how things are so that they can be compared with how things change after the program or policy has started. *The wildlife study began with a baseline of 30 polar bears in the region before the mine opened.*

Basic Needs Level: ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᐅᑦᑐᑦ (ᐅᐤᐤᐃᑦ): inuujutiginasunniarlugit
(uumajuit): Contingents de base

See Needs Level, Basic.

Beneficiary: ᐃᑲᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ/ᑐᑦᑲᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: ikajuusiartutsat/tunirrusiartutsat: Bénéficiaire

A person receiving a benefit; a person getting a gift. *The beneficiaries of the school lunch program include the children in twelve communities.*

Can/May/Must: ᐱᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ/ᐱᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦ/ᐱᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ: **Pouvoir/Pouvoir/Devoir**
pijunnartuq/pijumaguni pijunnartuq/pijariaqallarittuq: Pouvoir/Pouvoir/Devoir

Can means that something is possible or workable. *This car can go up to 130 kph.*
May means that something is permitted or allowed. *Children may start school at five years of age, or may wait until they are six.*
Must means that something is required or essential. *A pilot must have a licence to fly and must be in good health.*

Note: Many English-speakers are not careful about which word they use when speaking, but when the words are written, particularly in laws or agreements, the different words are used carefully for their exact meaning.

Canadian Human Rights Commission: ᐁᓄᐅᑦ ᑭᑖᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ
ᐱᓄᓱᑐᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃᑕᓄᓱᑐᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ: kanatami kikkutuinnarnit
pinirluttauttailimatitsinasuttiit: Commission canadienne des droits de la personne

An organization of the federal government which deals with complaints about businesses, companies or individuals that have discriminated on the basis of race, religion, colour or other improper reasons. *He wrote the Commission for help with his complaint against the store who refused to serve him because he was Pentecostal.*

Capital: ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ: **akitujuutit aulajjutiksait: Capital**

Money, people, equipment or other resources needed to get a new project started. All resources are either operations (to keep things working on a day to day basis) or capital (to buy new equipment and machines to allow a project to get underway). *The capital costs to set up a new hunter include a gun, a snowmobile, a boat, a komatiq, a tent and a stove proper clothing. The operating costs for a hunter include oil, gasoline, bullets, spare parts and repairs for his/her equipment.*

Capital, Seed: ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ, ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃᑕᓄᓱᑐᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ: **akitujuutit aulajjagiarutitsait: Capitaux de démarrage**

Money, people or equipment needed to get a project underway and encourage others to contribute. *The seed capital came from the federal government, but the majority of the funding was a loan from two banks and a businessman in the south.*

Capital Costs: ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ ᐅᑕᑦᓄᓱᑐᑦᓃ: **akitujuutit akilirialiit: Besoins en capitaux**

The capital costs for a particular project include the money needed for design, construction and finishing of buildings, housing and machinery at the site and other places. It does not include the costs of getting or borrowing the money to do these things. (Article 26 -Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreements). *An IIB Agreement is required for many projects in Nunavut.*

**Charter Of Rights And Freedoms: ᐱᕐᑯᕐᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᕐᐅᑦᑲᑦ ᐃᕈᕈᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: Charte des droits et libertés
piqujarjuniittut pijunnauti isumaqsurunnarutiillu:**

The part of the *Constitution of Canada* which sets out the rights of Canadians and the limits on the laws or the actions of government, including police, against any Canadian. *Any law which does not respect the basic rights contained in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms will not be allowed by the courts.*

Chattel: ᐱᕐᑯᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: piquigijaujut: Bien meuble

Any personal belonging which is not land, bonds, cash, cheques or bank accounts. Cars, skidoos, computers, tables and clothing are all examples of chattels. *They agreed to move him, his family and their chattels.*

**Citation: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᕈᕈᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nalunaikkuti namiimangaata
tukisigiarutitsat: Citation**

Description which tells where information can be found. *His memory was so good, he could give you a citation for any phrase from the Bible.*

Citizen: ᐅᑦᑲᑦ (ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ): nunalik (kanatamiuq): Citoyen

An individual who is a Canadian by birth or because the government has given him or her the legal right to live, work and vote in Canada. *Harry was allowed to vote in the election this year as he had become a Canadian citizen.*

Claim: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: namminiqarnirarniq: Revendication/Claim minier

A strong statement of rights or ownership.

Land Claims are statements of land ownership based on rights and title. *The land claim was being negotiated with the federal government.*

Mining Claims are the areas marked out (staked) by mineral companies or prospectors which may be developed into mines. *The mineral claim was staked using a team of men and a helicopter. See Cause of Action.*

**Claimant: ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ (ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ): namminiqarnirartuq (nunaqarnirartuq):
Demandeur/Ayant droit/Revendicateur**

1. A person making a claim, especially a land claim. *The new organization represented all the claimant groups from north of 60°.*
2. Under the *Nunavut Agreement*, an Inuk or Inuit, meaning an Inuk or Inuit who are registered in the Nunavut Claim. *A claimant must register to be put on the eligibility list.*

Costs: ᐸᑭᑦ: akiit: Coûts

The expenses associated with a project. In a legal case this means the costs of the lawyers and witnesses. The side that loses a legal case can be ordered to pay the costs of the side that wins. *The judge awarded costs against the driver of the school bus.*

Cost, Financing: ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ, ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: akilirialit, atuqtuarutiminirnut: Coût du financement

The cost of borrowing money to pay for a project. This is calculated by adding up the interest charged each month on money borrowed until all the money is paid back. *The financing cost of \$100,000.00 over 2 years at 12% interest is \$27,000.00.*

Court Of Competent Jurisdiction: ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: iqqaquiviit sanginiqaqtitaujut piliriatsanginnik: Cour ayant jurisdiction appropriée

A court which would normally have authority in this matter. Different courts have different powers and responsibilities. Superior Courts, like the Supreme Court of the NWT, and Federal Courts usually have authority in issues like land claims. *The decision of the licensing board may be appealed to a court of competent jurisdiction.*

Criteria: ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: maligialit isumaliurnirmut: Critère

Basis or guidelines for making a decision. *The prize was awarded after the judges considered three criteria: weight, colour and height.*

Crown: ᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: kuip kiggatuqtauninga: Couronne

The government, as the representative of the Queen. Used when talking about land ownership, rights or privileges of government. *When a person dies without relatives, all their property is given to the Crown.*

Crown, Its Agents And Servants: ᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: kuip kiggatuqtuninga kanatamut: Couronne, ses agents et ses préposés

The government, the civil servants (government employees) and other people who are working for the government on contracts or through government controlled organizations. *No fee shall be charged for copies of documents provided to the Crown, its agents and servants. See Agent.*

Crown Corporation: ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ ᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦᐸᑭᑦ: gavamanut kuapuriisaqutingat: Société de la couronne

A business Corporation owned and controlled by government. *NTPC is a Northwest Territories Crown Corporation.*

Crown In Right Of Canada: ᐃᓴᑦ ᑭᐱᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓴᓴᑦ ᓴᑲᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: kuin kiggaqtuqtaulluni kanataup gavamakkunginnut: Roi (reine) du chef du Canada

The government of Canada, as the representative of the Queen (*See Crown*). *His court case was against both the Crown in right of Canada and the Crown in right of Ontario.*

Custody versus Possession versus Ownership: (ᐱᑭᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ, ᑲᓴᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ) <<ᑭᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ/ᓴᑲᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: (pisimaksiniq, tigujausimaniq), papatsiniq/namminiqarniq: Garde/Propriété/Possession

Three different ways the law looks at control over objects, used together to cover all possible forms of control over property. Control over property is a bundle of rights which include the right to use, the right to complete or shared possession, the right to profit from, the right to harvest, the right to sell or dispose, or the right to control others who wish to use.

- Custody** is the right to care for and to make decisions to maintain.
- Possession** is the simple fact of having physical control, with or without other legal rights over the property.
- Ownership** is the fact of having one or more rights to control property.

D

Damages: ᐃᑭᓴᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦᑐᑦ: akiliijutaujarialit: Dommages-intérêts

An estimation of the money required to make up for a loss. The payment of damages is supposed to put someone in the same position he/she would have been in if the loss had not happened. Damages come in different categories:

Pecuniary Damages: Money paid out or lost directly as a result of the loss or incident. These include items such as lost income, the cost of repairs, trips to the doctor or replacing destroyed equipment.

General Damages: Damages for losses which normally are not counted in money, such as pain and suffering, loss of life, emotional trauma and physical scarring.

Consequential Damages: Damages which could be predicted because of the loss. *Consequential damages to a power failure might include the loss of meat in freezers.*

Economic Damages: Damages to compensate for lost profit or business losses. Economic damages for a destroyed carving would include the profit which could be made if the carving were sold.

Liquidated Damages: Damages in an amount agreed upon in advance, even before the damage occurred. A deposit made on a purchase is normally the liquidated damages in case the sale does not go through.

Nominal Damages: Damages in name only, for example, for not doing something you agreed to do, but which really didn't cause any harm. Usually one dollar (\$1.00).

Punitive Or Exemplary Damages: Damages above the value of the injury suffered, which are an extra punishment or warning to the wrong-doer from profiting from its error or mistake. These damages are rarely awarded under Canadian law.

Dedicate: ᐱᐅᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: atausirmut turaaqtitsiniq: Affecter à

To agree to use something for one purpose only. Commit to something. *The land was dedicated to a park. He was dedicated to his job.*

Deem: ᑕᐱᐱᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: taimaigiqarasugippauk: Juger nécessaire/convenable

To agree or make a rule about certain facts or conditions, but only for a particular purpose. *The committee deemed geese to be included in the category of "ducks." With six women and four men playing, we deemed Jennifer to be a man, and then we had even teams.*

Defense Of Statutory Authorization: ᐱᐅᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ

ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: sapujijjut maligartigut nuqqangatitaulaunnginginanut:

Défense basée sur une autorisation légale

A defence used in court in criminal or civil cases. The argument is that another or different law has allowed the activity which is now complained of. *The hamlet used the defense of statutory authorization, pointing out that the territorial government had given them a license to build the road which people now complained had caused pollution in the stream.*

Delegate: ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: tilisiniq kiggaqtuqtitsamik: Déléguer

To give authority or responsibility to another person or organization, but to keep the right to use that authority or responsibility yourself, as well as the right to take back the authority or responsibility. *The territorial government delegated responsibility for social services to the hamlet.*

Delineate: ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: nalunaiqsitsiarniq: Délimiter

Clearly define the edge or limit. *The municipal boundary delineated the area of the by-law officer's authority.*

Demography: ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ ᑕᑦᑎᓄᓇᑦ: nunaliit

inungillu unuqsivalliavanningitta qajisartauvanningit: Démographie

The science of populations. The study of community sizes, growth, ages of people, births, deaths, movement of peoples and similar issues. *Town Council wanted to know the demography of children under 6 years in the community, in order to plan for school sites.*

Dene: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ: allait: Déné

Indian people of the Western Arctic, Yukon and northern parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta who call themselves Dene (the people) and speak the Dene languages. *The Dene include the Gwitch'n (formerly Loucheaux), Slavey, Dogrib, and Chipewyan nations.*

Dene/Metis: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ/ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ: allait/allangajut: Déné/Métis

Aboriginal inhabitants of the Western Northwest Territories who participated in the negotiation of land claims through the Dene Nation and the Metis Nation (formerly the Metis Association of the Northwest Territories). This term was commonly used before the Western claim was divided into regional claims. The Dene/Metis now include the Gwitch'n, the Sahtu, the Dogrib (North Slave), the Deh Cho and South Slave regions and Metis people living those regions as they participate in the claims process.

Dene/Metis Organizations: ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ/ᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦᑕᐃᑦ ᑲᐅᑦᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: allait/allangajullu katujjiqatigiingit: Organismes dénés et métis

The political and land claims organizations representing the Dene and the Metis of the Western Arctic, including land organizations formed to negotiate as a result of the claim.

Depreciable Property: ᐱᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: pituqarurpallianinganut akikillivalliajuq: Propriété dépréciable

Property which loses its value over time. Property which declines in value as it is used. (A car is a depreciable property because its value decreases as it is used while a piece of land does not lose value.)

Deputy Minister: ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ministaup tungilia: Sous-ministre

The chief civil servant in a federal, territorial or provincial government department; the head of the department, picked by the minister to carry out the policy direction the government chooses. *After our meeting with the Deputy Minister we had no trouble getting the project approved by others in the Department.*

Deputy Minister, Assistant: ᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ministaup tungiliata ikajuqtinga: Sous-ministre adjoint

Assistant to the Deputy Minister, usually responsible for a particular set of programs or policies within a government department. Some departments have one or two assistant deputy ministers (territorially) or four or five (federally).

Derogate: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: asiruppallianiq: Déroger

To erode or wear away over time, to gradually change. *While in the city he derogated from his plan to finish school. See Abrogate.*

Designate: ᓇᓗᓇᓂᓴᓂᓴᓴᓴ (ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ): nalunairsiniq (tikkuqsiniq): Désigner

To name or define someone or something as a member of a group or as having a special function. The barren lands caribou was designated a Class "A" species, requiring a sports hunting license. *The teacher designated Sally as lunch monitor.*

Designated Inuit Organization: ᓇᓗᓇᓂᓴᓂᓴᓴᓴ ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ: nalunairtausimajut inuit katujjiqatigiingit: Organisme inuit désigné

A term which was used to identify land claims organizations before the actual names of those organizations were decided. Commonly abbreviated as DIO. Today the DIO will be Nunavut Tungavik, a Regional Inuit Association or one of the Councils or Boards named in the land claim. *The DIO will have the authority to call witnesses and do research.*

Desirable: ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ/ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ: pijuminartuq/iktsinaqtuq: Souhaitable

Something that is preferred or wished for, but not essential. *It is desirable that children bring skates, but some will be available for rent.*

Determination: ᓇᓗᓇᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ: nalunairsijuti: Détermination

A formal choice or statement of facts or law. A ruling which may be used to lead to a important decision. *The electrical inspector made the determination that the school was unsafe.*

Detrimental: ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ (ᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ): attanaqtuq (suratjutaunartuq): Préjudiciable

Harmful, likely to have bad effects or cause trouble. *His angry attitude was detrimental to our attempts to get an agreement. Smoking is detrimental to your health.*

Developer: ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ: pivalliatitsijuq: Promoteur

An individual or business which changes land from its natural state or from its present use to a new or different use. *The developer wanted to build a mine along the lake shore. The developer raised the money to tear down the old homes and build a new store and duplexes for families.*

Development: ᓂᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴᓴ: pivalliatitsiniq: Développement

1. The process of developing land from its natural or present use to a new or different use. *The development of marsh lands can affect bird life.*
2. The changes made to the land, and the buildings or other changes put in place. *The heavy equipment had already begun work on the development.*

**Development Project: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: piliriaksait pivalliajjutiksanut:
Projet de développement**

A plan to spend or invest money in order to build or change lands or buildings. The purpose of a development project is to make a profit for the developer and meet a need in the general economy or community. *The development project would provide many new houses but would result in the lake being drained.*

**DIO: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nalunaiqtausimajut inuit
katujjiqatigiingit: OI**

See Designated Inuit Organization.

Discharge: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: pijarialingminik pijariirsijuq: S'acquitter de

To fulfill all responsibilities. *The company discharged all the requirements of the development permit.*

Disclose: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tusaratsannguqitsiniq: Divulguer

To give information or to allow someone to get the information. *We were required to disclose the cost of the car in order to make the insurance claim.*

Discretion: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: isumatsarsiuurutiqatsiarniq: Discretion

Good judgment and common sense. *The decision was left to the discretion of the Minister.*

- 1. **Exercise of Discretion:** use of the decision-making authority available, usually to allow an exception or to react to an unusual circumstance.
- 2. **To Fetter Discretion:** to make agreements or to put in place rules or conditions which prevent the free use of discretion. *Boards or people given discretion are not supposed to fetter their discretion.*

Disseminate: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: siammaktitsiniq: Disséminer

To distribute widely, to spread around. *The information was disseminated to all regional offices in the form of a pamphlet.*

**Distress/Distrain: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: tigumiarniq
piqutigijaujunik akiliinasunninginni: Effectuer une saisie**

To hold on to property until a payment is made. This is legal in some circumstances. *The landlord was entitled to distress for lost rents against the furniture left in the apartment.*

Diversity: ᐱᑦᑲᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: ajjigiingitturulujait: Diversité

Variety, many different kinds and types.

Effect: ᐱᐅᑕᐅᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: aktuqtaunig: Effectuer/Effet

1. To cause something to happen. *He tried to effect changes in the whale quota.*
2. A result or consequence. *The effect of his speech was the change made to the law.*

Employment Rotation: ᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: iqqanaijartiit
nallikitaqpanningit: Travail sur quarts

The creation of employee work schedules which allow for a variety of work patterns, like 4 days on 3 days off, or 2 weeks in 10 days out. *The employment rotation at the summer support camps meant 14-hour days, but regular breaks to go home.*

Enforceability: ᐱᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐃᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: atulirtitaujunnarninga: Légalité juridique

Ability to be enforced through the courts. *The enforceability of the contract was in question because he was only 16 when he signed it.*

Enforcement: ᐱᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐅᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: atulirtitsiniq/kajusititsiniq:
Exécution/Application

Process of requiring that someone does what they are supposed to do, or follows rules or laws. *There were good anti-pollution laws, but the problem was getting the government to provide some enforcement.*

Enforcement Mechanisms: ᐱᑕᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐅᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: atulirtitsijiit/kajusititsijjutiit: Mécanismes de mise en application

Ways of making sure that someone live up to his/her personal or legal duties. This may happen through the courts or through processes such as arbitration. *The agreement had three enforcement mechanisms that they would try before starting a legal action.*

Enrolment: ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: atiliuriniq: Inscription

Process of registering the names of all persons who are qualified to do something. *School enrolment will begin in June for children starting kindergarten in the fall.*

Entitle: ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐅᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: pijunnautitaqtitiniq: Donner droit à

To give the right. *This coupon will entitle you to a free lunch.*

Entitled: ᐱᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ ᐅᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖᑖ: pijunautiqarniq: Avoir le droit de

Having the right. *The Company was entitled to build the house on the land.*

Equitable: ᐃᓕᐃᐱᐅᐳᐳᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ: ilainnaaqtailiniq: Équitable

Fair, reasonable and sensible, even if it doesn't follow the strict rules of law. *It is only equitable to divide up family property when a common-law couple separates.*

Equitable Interest In Land: ᐱᓕᐱᐅᐳᐳᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ: pijunnautiqarniq namminiqaqataujunnarnirlu nunamit: Droit foncier reconnu en équité

Rights or ownership of land that are fair and sensible, even if not written down and registered at a lands registry. *The nephew had an equitable interest in the uncle's house after living there for twenty years and paying all the bills.*

Equity: ᐃᓕᐃᐱᐅᐳᐳᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ (ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ) ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ: ilainnaaqtailiniq (ajjigiinniq) uvvaluunniit piqutit: Équité

1. Fairness and common sense. When a court is asked for equity, they are asked to put aside the strict rules of law, and deal with the issues of fairness. Equitable interest may be unregistered, but still valid. *Her brother was not listed as a shareholder, but in equity he had an interest in 150 shares.*
2. The value of property which is not mortgaged or used as security. *The house was worth \$200,000.00 but with a mortgage of \$180,000.00 the equity in the house was only \$20,000.00.*

Estate: ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ (ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ): piquti (nunaqtiqarniq): Biens fonds/Succession

Ownership rights in land. *Various estates in land are possible, from fee simple estates to easements and squatter's rights.*

Estate (Acquired By) Prescription: ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ (ᐱᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ) ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ: nunaqtitaarunnarniq (aqqutigillugu) nunaqaqtutuqauninga: Biens fonds acquis par prescription

A right to land ownership or use (an estate) based on long term possession of that land, when the owner hasn't given permission, but also hasn't forced departure. Commonly known as squatter's rights. These rights are not generally available over Crown or Government lands. *Thirty years of walking across the empty lot led to the neighbours being able to claim a public easement for a walkway; in effect, they had acquired an estate by prescription.*

Ethnographic Objects: ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ (ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐳᐳᓐ): uatsiarurnisatuqait inunnut sanajauqattarnikuviniit (ittarnisait): Objets ethnographiques

Very old, historical or other objects made by people, which are a part of their culture. Things that are valuable or important to a culture, language or community. For example, seal-oil lamp. *The removal of ethnographic objects from the territory is prohibited, except with a license.*

**Fund: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐅᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: kiinaujat uvvaluunniit
kiinaujartaattitsiniq: Fonds/Financer**

1. An account or source of money to be used for a particular purpose. *The coffee fund was also used to buy birthday cakes.*
2. To pay or contribute money for a particular purpose. *The gas station agreed to fund the hockey team's trip to the Arctic Winter Games.*

Furbearers: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: miqquliit: Animaux à fourrure

Animals which can be trapped so their fur can be sold. Squirrels, rabbits, foxes, wolves, otters, wolverines, lynxes, muskrats, bears, skunks, lemmings, voles and ground hogs are furbearers. *The complete listing of furbearers is in Schedule 5-1. The right to take furbearers was limited to the owner of the registered trap line.*

Further To: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ . . . : ilallugu . . . : Suite à

Giving more information on the topic. *Further to our telephone conversation of yesterday, I advise you that we no longer need the apartment after the first of May.*

G

**Geothermal Resource: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nunaup ikianganik
akimminniujut: Ressource géothermique**

Hot water or other heat, or heated substances coming from hot springs, from the earth, from volcanoes or other underground activities. *Iceland heats many of its cities using its geothermal resources.*

**Good Behavior: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ/ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ:
pinasuaqtiagtuminiuninganut/pitsiartuminiuninganut: Bonne conduite**

Used in appointing people to a position. This means the person who is appointed can only be removed for improper activities. The person can not be removed just because he says things that others don't like. In an important position, this provides security so the person can make difficult decisions and oppose the government if required. *In Canada, judges are appointed during good behavior until age 65 or 75 and can only be removed by a legislature or parliament.*

**Good Faith (To Negotiate In): ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: angiqatigiigumatsiarnijumut:
Négociier de bonne foi**

With the real wish to reach an agreement or achieve the goal. Without a second or hidden goal which would prevent agreement. *The employer was anxious to get the workers back on the job. There was no question he was negotiating in good faith. See Bad Faith.*

Government Agencies: ᓈᓚᓀᓇᓃᑦ ᑭᓈᓇᓂᓚᓂᓄᓃᑦ: gavamakkut kiggatuijingit: Agences gouvernementales

Departments of government, crown corporations, and organizations carrying out government policies or programs. *The year end for government agencies is March 31 of each year.*

Government, Appropriate: ᓈᓚᓀᓇᓂᓄᓃᑦ, ᓇᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ: gavamagijaujut pijunnarniaqtitat: Gouvernement approprié

The government which presently or rightly is responsible for a particular issue or program area. The appropriate government will sometimes be municipal, sometimes territorial or federal. *Any requirement to clean up a toxic waste site shall be directed to the appropriate government. See Division of Powers.*

Government Personnel: ᓈᓚᓀᓇᓃᑦ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ: gavamakkut iqqanaijartingit: Employés gouvernementaux

Members of the public service and government employees. For The Nunavut Agreement this may also include Housing Corporation employees and municipal employees. *Government personnel were warned about private use of departmental vehicles.*

Government Undertaking: ᓈᓚᓀᓇᓃᓄᓃᑦ ᓇᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ: gavamakkunnut aulatauniartuq: Entreprise gouvernementale

A project, program or development sponsored by government. *The Speech from the Throne promised a major government undertaking in each region during the year.*

Governor In Council: ᓈᓚᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ ᓂᓄᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ ᓈᓚᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ: gavamatuqakkut katimajingitta kiggaqtuqtingat: Gouverneur en conseil

This is the formal name for the federal Cabinet, according to laws and regulations of the federal Cabinet. *The appointment as a federal judge was made by the Governor in Council. See Commissioner in Executive Council; Cabinet, Federal.*

Guaranteed Annual Income: ᓇᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ ᓈᓚᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ ᓇᓂᓄᓃᓂᓄᓃᑦ: arraagutamaat kiinaujjaksanguinnalirajartut: Revenu annuel garanti

A government program which would replace all the welfare, job support, unemployment, family allowance, GST refund and other similar payments, and pay people a single guaranteed yearly payment. This is supposed to reduce paperwork, save time and money for many Canadians. The program has been discussed for many years, but has never been put into action. *The Committee felt that Canada Pension should not be included in a scheme for guaranteed annual income, as people had paid for and earned their Canada pension.*

**Interest, Overriding National: ᐱᓪᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᓴᐱᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ
ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: pijjutiqarningmut piqatautitauniq, kanatalimaamut
turaanganiartunit: Intérêt suprême de la nation**

Where the needs of Canadians as a whole are serious enough that regional, local or individual interests may have to suffer. *In times of war the right of free speech gives way to the overriding national interest in protecting military secrecy. See Interest, National.*

Interest, Public: ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: kikkutuinnait pijjutigillugit: Intérêt public

The needs of the public, the general good of the community, even if it causes trouble for or affects some people. *Some children react to vaccinations, but it is in the public interest to protect all children against serious diseases.*

Interim: ᐱᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: pikainnaq: Intérim

Temporary, while things are getting started or until a final decision is made. *Until there could be an election, the Vice President agreed to stand in as Interim President.*

**Interjurisdictional Agreements: ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ
pijunnarniqauqtuggutitut aulataminnik angiqatigiigutit: Ententes interjuridictions**

Agreements between provinces and territories or between two independent authorities who wish to cooperate. *There are interjurisdictional agreements to protect children against kidnapping.*

International: ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: nunalirjuarmiunguqatigiit: International

Between countries. *The Arctic Winter Games are an international event with teams from Canada, Greenland, Russia and the United States.*

Interpretation: ᐱᓐᓴᐱᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐᓴᓐ: tukiliuriniq: Interprétation

1. A ruling or decision as to the proper meaning of words or phrases. The specific meaning of the words in a particular situation. *The employees asked for an interpretation to clarify if benefits for "children" included grandchildren and foster children.*
2. The process which changes statements from one language into another language. *The assembly had Inuktitut-English simultaneous interpretation.*

Land, Leasehold: ᓇᓇ, ᐱᐳᓐᓅᐱᓐᓅᐱᐳᓐᓇ: nuna, atuqtuaqtaujuq: Tenure à bail

Land held in the leasehold form. See *Leasehold*.

Land, Municipal: ᓇᓇ, ᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: nuna, nunaliit gavamanganni: Terrain municipal

Lands transferred or to be transferred to cities, towns, villages and hamlets in Nunavut as a result of the land claims agreement. All lands inside a Nunavut municipality, except those owed in fee simple by others. (Article 14: Municipal Lands). *In order to grow, the town had to find a way to service municipal lands.*

Land Claims Agreement: ᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᐱᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: nunataarasuarnirmut angiqatigiigutit: Accord sur les revendications territoriales

Agreement between the Government of Canada and an aboriginal people, group or organization for the purpose of resolving disputes about land ownership. The agreement is based on aboriginal title and continuing entitlement. Land claims agreements are modern treaties and are protected by the *Constitution Act of 1982 s. 35. The purpose of the negotiations was to reach a constitutionally protected land claims agreement.*

Landfast Ice Zone: ᓇᓇᓇᓇ (ᓇᓇᓇᓇ) ᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: siku (tuvaq) sijjamik sinaanganut: Zone de la banquise côtière

That area where, during a normal winter, the ocean is frozen and the ice remains attached to the land. The area from the high tide mark to the floe edge. *Wildlife laws apply in the land fast ice zone.*

Land Reserved For Indians: ᐱᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᐱᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: allanut nunatsaliangusimajut: Terres réservées aux Indiens

Indian Reservations and other lands set aside by the government for aboriginal peoples. The *Constitution Act* (section 91(24)) gives the federal government jurisdiction over "Indians and lands reserved for Indians." In this particular phrase "Indians" includes Inuit.

Land Tenure: ᓇᓇ, ᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: nuna, nunaqtiqarusiit: Régime foncier

A form or system of land ownership. *In Greenland, the land tenure is very different from that in Denmark.*

Land Use Planning: ᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᐱᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ ᐱᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇᓇ: nunat atuqtaujuksauninginnut parnautit: Planification

A process of deciding what land uses might be permitted before any specific proposal is made. *There is a need for land use planning long before a new enterprise makes a proposal.*

**Legal Body: ᑎᑦᑯᑦ ᑕᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑯᑦ: timiujut maligartigut ilisarijausimajut:
Entité légale**

A person, company, co-operative, society, government, municipality, board or agency which can own property, have rights, make contracts and carry on business. *Any legal body operating for profit must file income tax returns.*

**Legal Description: ᑕᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑯᑦ: maligartigut nunait
nalunaijartaujusingit: Description légale**

A description of surveyed land, usually in the form of lot, block and plan numbers registered with the Land Titles Offices. *The legal description on the contract must be an exact match with the legal description on the title.*

**Legal Disability: ᑕᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑯᑦ: maligartigut
pijunnarniqaitaungittut: Incapacité**

A legal restriction on the normal rights and abilities of a legal body to own property, make contracts and carry on business. Children have a legal disability to borrow money because of their age. Societies have a legal disability to carry on business, because they are supposed to work towards social, educational and cultural goals, not be a business. Other legal bodies may have other legal disabilities, depending on the legislation which created them. *Children have a legal disability to vote.*

Legislation: ᑕᑕᑦᑎᑦ: maligaq: Législation

All laws passed by elected assemblies including Acts, Ordinances, By-laws and also including subordinate legislation such as regulations, ministerial orders and orders-in-council. *There is new legislation requiring all people to wear helmets while driving four-wheelers.*

**Legislative Assembly: ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ: maligaliurtiit katimajirjuangit:
Assemblée législative**

The members elected to represent the people in a province or territory. The assembly gathers to discuss the business of the province or territory and pass laws for the good of the people. The legislative assembly includes the Premier or Government Leader, the Executive Council or Cabinet composed of ministers and the ordinary members. *He was elected to the legislative assembly because he promised to lower taxes and increase benefits for everyone.*

**Leisure Hours: ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦ ᑇᑕᑦᑎᑦᑯᑦ: ikarat isumarsukainarunnarningit
isumainnaqqikainnarnait: Heures de loisirs**

Spare time, time not on the job or taken up with personal or family responsibilities. *He spent most of his leisure hours lying on the couch watching television.*

M

Mammals: ᐃᐤᐤᐤ ᐃᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: uumajut amaamaktitsisuut: **Mammifères**

Warm-blooded, vertebrate animals who breast-feed and give birth to live young. Mammals include caribou, elk and moose; seals, whales and dolphins; lemmings, siksik and squirrels; dogs, cats and wolves and other similar creatures. *The disease affected sea mammals.*

Mandatory: ᐃᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: atutsainnarialik: **Obligatoire**

Compulsory or required, must be done. *Helmets are mandatory while driving three-wheelers.*

Marine Areas: ᐃᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: tariuq: **Zones marines**

Parts of the sea, bays and oceans around the Arctic Islands which form part of the Nunavut Settlement Area, and are covered by the Land Claims Agreement. The term covers the waters between the Kitikmeot and Keewatin and Baffin Island, including Lancaster Sound, and the High Arctic Islands. It does not include Hudson Bay except off the Keewatin Coast and around Sanikiluaq. There is a map as Schedule 3-1 of the Agreement which shows the areas. *Marine Areas are included in the Claims Agreement.*

Marketing: ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: niurrutiqarasuarniq saqqijaartitsinikkut: **Marketing/Mise en marché**

1. The process of informing the public about products and their uses, and encouraging people to buy them. *After the marketing plan and advertising were finished, more people decided to buy their groceries locally.*
2. The process of taking to market, selling or disposing of wild meat or game, not including sales at restaurants (Article 5 page 25). *Marketing of caribou must be licensed.*

Market Value: ᐤᐤ, ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: nuna, niurutaujunnarninga akitturautaukkajuktut akingitigut: **Valeur marchande**

The selling price of something if it were sold in an open market between a ready seller and a willing buyer. *The market value of the building is less than the replacement costs.*

Maximum: ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ ᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤᐤ: angilaat amisulaalluunniit: **Maximum**

The greatest amount or largest number. *The maximum number of people allowed in the gymnasium was 230.*

Ministerial Order: ΓσΰϞϞϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: ministaup tilisijjutingit: Arrêté ministériel

A legal document authorized by an Act or other legislation. The Minister uses this to perform various legal functions such as appointing people to boards and agencies, setting dates, making inquiries and other details of government. *The fishery was closed for two months by ministerial order.*

Minister Responsible: ΓσΰϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: minista piliriaqaralik: Ministre responsable

The Minister in the federal or territorial cabinet who has been assigned a specific task or department. *The Board requested a meeting with the Minister responsible in order to resolve the long outstanding difficulties.*

Mitigate: ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: piluanguinirsautitsiniq: Atténuer

To make less bad something which is bad. *The booms helped to mitigate the spread of the oil slick.*

Monitoring Program: ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: qaujisarniuvattut: Programme de surveillance

An organized effort to gather information over a longer period of time in order to get a bigger picture or better research on a problem or question. *The Board arranged a monitoring program to follow how well hearing impaired children were doing as they went through school.*

Mortgage: ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: akiliksaniutiqarniq piqutiminik: Hypothèque

1. A process to use the value of land or a building as the security for a loan. *They wanted to mortgage the house and use the money to start a business.*
2. The document which is signed and sets out the rules for paying money obtained by mortgage. *See Charge.*

Must/Can/May: ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ/ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ/ϞϞϞϞϞϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: pijariaqallarittuq/pijunnartuq/pijumaguni pijunnartuq: Pouvoir/Devoir

See Can.

Mutatis Mutandis: ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ ϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞϞ: ajjigaluanga aaqqigiatuinnartugu: Mutatis mutandis

With all the necessary but obvious small corrections or changes. *Now that the Government Leader is a woman, the Proclamation needs to be changed mutatis mutandis (in this case Mr. to Ms, he to she, him to her, his to hers and so on).*

Other Residents: ᐱᑦᓴᓴᑦ ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: asingit nunatqatigijaujut: Autres résidents

People who live in the Nunavut Settlement Area who are not Inuit. (Article 5.1.1).
The Nunavut government will be a public government in which Inuit and other residents will participate.

Outpost Camp: ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: nunaliralaat: Camp éloigné

A camp occupied by families or other groups of Inuit on a temporary, seasonal, or regular basis for the purpose of good access to animals and use of the land. Defined in Article 7.1.1. *The outpost camp provided its own food, but always needed fuel to be brought in.*

Overlap: ᐱᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: aqsaarautauiniq: Chevauchement

An area where more than one aboriginal people believe they have rights to the land, based on historic use and occupancy. *Contowyto Lake has always been disputed as part of the overlap area between the Inuit and Dene.*

Ownership: ᐱᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: piqarniq: Propriété

See Custody.

P

Park, National: ᑦᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: mirnguisirvik, kanatami: Parc national

Lands reserved from any other use by the Federal Government in order to preserve them as Parks for current and future uses.

Park, National Marine: ᑦᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑕᐱᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: mirnguisirvik, kanataup tariuqutingani: Parc national marin

A National Park which is all or in part under water. A park designed to preserve underwater areas and marine life. *The bowhead whale breeding grounds at Isabella Bay near Clyde River are proposed as a National Marine Park.*

Park, Territorial: ᑦᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: mirnguisirvik, nunattiarmi: Parc territorial

Lands set aside by the Territorial Government, usually to preserve them for recreational or public uses.

Park Reserve, National: ᑦᓴᓴᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ, ᓄᐱᓴᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ: mirnguisirviksaliangusimajuq, kanatami: Réserve foncière à vocation de parc national

Lands set aside by the Federal Government to become a National Park or with the potential of becoming a park. *The Canadian Parks Service wants to have National Parks which show all the different types of land and climates in Canada.*

**Performance Bonds: ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: piliriniarnirminut
nalliukumaaqarniq: Garantie d'exécution du contrat**

A kind of insurance policy which builders (general contractors) and other people with large government contracts are required to provide on major projects. The contractor buys the bond. If the contractor does not finish the building or the project because of bad management or underestimating the costs, the insurer will step in and complete the project. *All projects over \$1,000,000.00 require the posting of a performance bond.*

**Periodic Payments: ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: ajjiitsainnanik
akiliqsuiqattarniq: Paiements périodiques**

A payment made regularly in the same amount (every two weeks, month or year), as opposed to a Lump Sum payment which is made all at once. *As part of her widow's pension she received \$450.00 in monthly periodic payments.*

Person, Artificial: ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐ: timiujut: Personne légale, morale

A legal body or organization, which is not a human being. These include companies, societies, co-operatives, and specially created bodies such as municipalities, Arctic College, NTPC, Nunavut Trust, or other bodies created by a federal or territorial Act. *The Income Tax Act has different rules for individuals and for artificial persons. See Individual; Person, Natural.*

**Person, Natural: ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐ, ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ: inullarik, pinguangungittuq: Personne
physique/Individu**

A real human being. *A natural person has rights in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms which are not available to Companies or other legal bodies. See Person, Artificial; Individual.*

Personal Property: ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐ ᐱᓕᓕᓂᐱᓐᓂᓐ: namminiq piqutitlik: Biens mobiliers

All types and forms of property which are not land or attached to land. This includes chattels such as clothes, cars, furniture; choices in action such as savings bonds, bank accounts and RRSPs; and intellectual property such as film and photo rights, patents and copyrights. *The company sold off all its lands in town and all that was left were office equipment, some vehicles and other personal property. See Chattel; Real Property.*

Proclaim/Proclamation: ᓴᖅᓃᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ ᐱᐃᓐᓂᐱᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ: saqqititsiniq aturnialiqtumik: Proclamer/Proclamation

1. The final stage of creating legislation. After a proposed law is read three times, it receives Royal Assent and is then proclaimed, or publicly announced as being in effect from a certain date. *The new tax law was passed in September, but it was proclaimed in effect starting January 1.*
2. A public statement or announcement. *The Minister signed a proclamation announcing Mental Health Week.*

Prohibit/Prohibition: ᐱᓐᓂᐱᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ: pittailititsiniq: Prohiber/Prohibition

1. To outlaw, to make a rule against, to ban. *MLAs are prohibited from participating in government contracts.*
2. This ban can apply especially to liquor. To pass a law making liquor illegal in a community or area. *Prohibition is in effect in Pangnirtung.*

Propagation, Cultivation, Husbandry: ᐱᓃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ ᓂᐃᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ: pirursiinik niurrutiksaliarillugit: Agriculture et élevage

The process of farming, raising or growing plants, or raising animals for personal use or sale. This does not include harvesting wild animals or plants. *Propagation, cultivation and husbandry make wild plants and animals more productive but can change their basic nature as food.*

Proponent: ᐱᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ: ilagijaujuq: Promoteur/Supporteur

1. Person or organization proposing or suggesting a project or idea. *The oil company was a major proponent of the new oil spill clean-up procedure.*
2. In hearings to decide if a project should go ahead, or to determine if there will be environmental damage, the proponents are the people or companies suggesting or supporting the project. *The proponents of the Great Whale Hydro Project were the Government of Quebec and Hydro-Québec.*

Prospecting, Staking Or Locating A Mineral Claim: ᖃᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ, ᐱᐃᐱᐱᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ ᐱᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ ᐃᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ ᐱᐃᐱᐱᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐᓂᓂᓐ: qinirniq, nalunaikkusiqsuiniq nappaqtirilluni uvvaluunniit nanisivigijaminik nalunaiqtautitsiniq: Prospector, localiser ou jalonner un claim minier

The process for claiming mineral rights in Crown Lands. Prospectors go out on the land "prospecting" or looking for signs of mineral deposits or possible future mines. They do this by collecting rock "samples" and testing them. They may also drill down into the rock to get "core sample." Before or after the samples are tested the prospector may "stake" the mineral claim. This is done by marking or pounding into the ground four "stakes" or specially marked sticks, one at each corner of the mineral claim. The claim must then be registered at the Mines Registry showing its size and location. The prospector may work for a mining company or may sell the claim to a mining company to develop into a mine. The prospector must pay a

registration fee and do development work on the claim in order to keep the claim. *Prospecting, staking and locating a mineral claim are all activities which occur on the land before a mine is developed. Many claims will be located and staked, but only a few will be developed.*

Provision: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: ilagijaujuq angirutiuup maligaulluunniit ilangani: Disposition

1. An article, paragraph or part of a law, contract or document. *This provision of the land claim deals with social development.*
2. Part of an agreement or law which applies or relates to a situation. *There are three provisions in cases where a beneficiary complains about development activity.*

Proxy: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: inangiisimajunnartitaujuq: Procuration/Mandataire

1. A paper or document which allows one person to vote or act on behalf of another person. A proxy may be used in an election or in voting for a company or corporation. *When he presented his proxy to the returning officer, he was given a ballot.*
2. A person who is given this permission to act for others. *The shareholders in Igloolik sent Frank as their proxy.*

Public sector: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: gavamakkut iqqanaijarvinginnut aulataujut: Secteur public

Programs, employees and activities controlled or authorized by government, and government departments. *Public sector employees will have their wages frozen this year.*

Public Servant: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: gavamakkunnut iqqanaijarti: Fonctionnaire

An employee of government. *Public servants must temporarily leave their jobs if they want to run in an election.*

Q

Quantum: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: unurninga/amisuuningit: Quantum

Amount or number. *What is the quantum of students receiving benefits under this policy?*

Quorum: ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ (ᐃᑕᑦᑎᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ): katimajiup naammagiqanningit (amisuuniqsat): Quorum

The number of members of a board, society or other organization who must be present in order to hold a meeting. *The quorum was six, so one member had to participate by telephone.*

Quota: ᐱᑭᑦᓴᓴᓐ (ᑎᑭᑕᐱᓐ): pijaksamaat (kuutait): Contingent

The number of places or positions available in a category. *The quota for mature students is six.*

The maximum that is allowed. *The quota for polar bear this year is ten.*

R

Rank: ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐ (ᓐᑎᓐᓴᓴᓐ): ininga (qutsinninga): Rang

Order. Position. Place in line. *He ranked third in the NWT in the one foot high kick.*

Rate: ᓐᑎᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ (ᓐᑎᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ)/ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐ: qaujisartauniq (qanuilluarninga)/akingit: Évaluer/Taux/Tarif

1. To give a mark or ranking to something. *To evaluate. How do you rate this course, compared to others you have taken?*
2. Measurement, including: rate of speed (in miles or kilometres per hour, in light years per second); rate of flow (for water or through a pipeline); rate of change (for population growth or temperature); rate of exchange (for foreign money). *Scientists studying the ozone layer worry about the rate of change in world temperatures.*
3. Price, especially a price established for business regulated by the government. *The long-distance phone rates are established by the CRTC after public hearings.*

Ratify/Ratification: ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ/ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐᓴᓴᓐ: nammatsarniq/angiqtautitsinasuarniq angiqtatigiigummit: Ratifier/Ratification

Approval of an agreement or decision. A process where the negotiators or directors take a decision or agreement back to the people in charge and ask for their approval. *The Union members held a vote to ratify the proposed collective agreement. The President asked the Board to ratify his decision to rent the community hall.*

Ratio: ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐ ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐ: naasautitigut ajjigiititsipalugasunniq: Proportion

Relationship between two numbers. The ratios of 1 to 2, 2 to 4, and 4 to 8 are all the same. Each ratio is one half. *The ratio of teachers to students is 1 to 13. The student-teacher ratio should be as low as possible for the best education for the children.*

Real Property: ᐱᓐᓴᓴᓐ: nunaqutit: Propriété foncière

Land, land leases, mineral claims and other types of ownership related to land. *The company owned real property in Ottawa, Edmonton and Yellowknife. See Personal Property; Chattel.*

Regulator: ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ/ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ: akitsanik maligaksanillu aaqqitsuijiit/nalunaikkutiit: Régie

A board or authority which controls rates, or sets rules by which applicants can act. *The regulator did not approve the increase in telephone rates. See Rates.*

Release: ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ: sakkuiniq: Cession/Mise en liberté

See Cede.

Remedial Action: ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ: aaqqiigiarigutiit: Action compensatoire

Action taken to make up for an error or problem. An attempt to make things better or remedy the situation. *When the tests showed gasoline was leaking from the community tanks, the only remedial action Public Works took before spring was to build a gravel barrier and keep it away from the ocean.*

Remedy: ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ: inuuliniutit uvvaluunniit aaqqigiarijjusit maligartiguungajut: Remède/Compensation

1. Cure or medicine. Something to improve a situation. *He took the liquid cough remedy he had bought at the store.*
2. An approved legal method to correct an error or failure. *The remedy for failure to pay rent is eviction and a judgment for the unpaid amount.*

Remunerate/Remuneration: ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ (ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ): akiliusiat (katimajiujjusiat): Rémunérer/Rémunération

To pay money. The money received. *An MLA receives very good remuneration.*

Representation, Warranty, Collateral Agreement Or Condition:

ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ (ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ) ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ ᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦᐱᑭᑦᑲᑦ: angiqutaulaqijjutau(ga suaqtuqakiliutiksamaanit)

nalliukumaaqarningmut angiqatigiigut uvvaluunniit malillarigialit: Représentation, garantie, entente ou condition subsidiaire

A promise, commitment, or understanding which the parties to the contract know about and rely on.

A **representation** would be a statement of fact by one side. For example, *"This car is in good running order. The dishwasher was never used."*

A **warranty** is a commitment or guarantee of value over a period of time. *We will repair any defects in the motor for one year.*

A **collateral agreement** is a related agreement. *I agree to buy your car for \$5,000.00 and in collateral agreement you agree to store the car until next year for \$200.00.*

A **condition** is a part of an agreement which is basic or essential. *I will buy 20 pounds of cement, but only on the condition that it is delivered before June 30. Having a driver's license was a condition of his employment.*

Rights, Title And Interest: ᐱᑦᐳᐱᑦᑎᑦ, ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ: pijunnautiit, piqarnirarutit ammalu piquaqatauvit: Droits, titres et intérêts

A general phrase to include all possible forms of ownership, in particular all possible forms of land ownership. *To get a HAP house the applicant must not have any rights, title or interest in another home.*

Royal Proclamation: ᐃᐃᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ: kuin kingluunniit piqajijjutingat maligartigut: Proclamation royale

Any proclamation made by a King or Queen. Usually refers to the *Royal Proclamation of 1763* in which the King of England set out the rules for dealing in land with the Indians of the New World. *This treaty is invalid because it does not follow the procedures set out in the Royal Proclamation.*

Royalty: ᐳᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ: ningiqtarniq: Royauté

1. When removing minerals, oil or gas, a tax or payment that is made to the government or to whoever the owner is. The payment is based on how much is removed. *The farmer received a royalty of \$.004 for each gallon of crude oil pumped from the well on his land.*
2. A tax or payment made to the writer, artist, etc., each time his/her book, song, etc. is used or sold, etc. *The rock star received royalties each time her song was played on the radio.*
3. Members of the royal family. *The crown is a symbol of royalty.*

Rule Against Perpetuities: ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ: maligaq avungalimaaqungu: Interdiction de substitutions d'une durée excessive

A legal rule which says that a person cannot control property forever. If someone makes rules about the use of their property or makes a contract, these can only be in effect for "a lifetime plus 21 years." A person can create obligations and make rules for their grandchildren but not for their great-grand children. This rule also affects how many years there can be in a lease before it is treated as full ownership. *The rule against perpetuities would say that a 1000-year lease is the same as fee simple ownership.*

Rule Of Court: ᐃᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ ᐱᑦᑲᑦᑎᑦ: iqaqtuiviup piqjangit: Règles de pratique

Rules of procedure made by judges and written down in law as the Rules of Court. *The Rules of Court say that children must sue through an adult called a "Next Friend."*

Vest/Vested: ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ/ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **aullaatitsiniq namminiqarningmit/pijunnarniqtaaqtitauniq: Assigner/Acquis**

To change hands, to shift to new ownership, to transfer completely from one owner to the next. Used to refer to the point in time when the title or ownership is secured in the new owners. *He was in the process of buying the warehouse for almost two years, but title finally vested with him when the last lien was paid off and he could register his ownership in Yellowknife.*

W

Warrant: ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **pijunnaruti: Mandat**

A document giving authority to do a certain act. *When he failed to show up for his trial, they obtained an arrest warrant.*

Warranty: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **nalliukkumaaq piutsuujarniarnirarnimit: Garantie**

A commitment or guarantee of value over a period of time. *The builders gave a lifetime warranty on the workmanship of the fiberglass boat.*

Water Power: ᐃᐱᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **imirmut uummaqtitauniq: Puissance hydraulique**

Electric power from moving water, power generated by damming and forcing water through generating turbines, hydro power. *Hydro-Québec relies heavily on water power to produce electricity.*

Watershed: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **kuunniit: Bassin hydrographique**

The area of land draining into a stream, river, lake or ocean. *The watershed of Hudson's Bay stretches as far south as the United States border.*

Wherefore: ᐱᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **pijutigillugu uqausiujuq: En raison de quoi**

For the reason given. For all the reasons outlined. Because. *Wherefore we have signed our names to this document.*

Without prejudice: ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ: **pasijaksanngukkannijaangilluni: Sans préjudice**

On a confidential basis, which cannot later be used against the writer. In an attempt to settle a disagreement, one side may offer a compromise on a "without prejudice" basis. An offer made on this basis means that the admission of fault or willingness to compromise cannot be used against them later if the dispute is not resolved and the issue goes to Court or to an arbitrator. *The company offered to pay him \$30,000.00 for the damages to his house, on a "without prejudice" basis.*